



THE COLONIST.



VOL. III.

Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

Single Copies—One Cent.

No. 110.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW CRIMINAL BILL.

Flooding of the Mississippi Valley.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERUVIAN.

Emperor Frederick Improving.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 14.

A bill before the British parliament provides penalties for treason, felony and people furnishing a foreign state with plans, sketches of fortresses, camps or arsenals. The government are fortifying the Thames.

Immense floods prevail in the Mississippi Valley. In some places there the river is seven miles wide; the towns are flooded.

The steamer Peruvian arrived at Halifax, this morning, and the Steamer Nova Scotian sailed for St. John's, at noon.

Emperor Frederick's strength is increasing.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind E.N.E., light; fine and clear; ice tight against the shore; a barquentine, topsail schooner and a two topmast schooner in sight outside of ice in clear water.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—new pork, etc. A G Smith & Co
Auction—a farm. W A Green
Leather for sale. Clift, Wood & Co
Kerosene oil. West & Rendell
Laundry soap. Clift, Wood & Co
Lecture notice. see adv't
Pease. Clift, Wood & Co
Ladies' boots. Job, Brothers & Co

ASK YOUR GROCER for "JUSTICE," the heaviest, purest and best Soap, for all cleansing purposes—in the world; each bar weighs, when wrapped, 16½ ounces, and will hold its weight longer than any other Soap in the market. Do not be deceived, but be sure you get "Justice." ap10,liw.m

AUCTION SALES.

NEW PORK!

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at Twelve o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

ROTHWELL & BOWRING

100 barrels Belly Pork
16 barrels Short-cut Clear Pork
16 barrels Clear Back Pork
5 tierces K. R. Lard
5 tubs ditto

These porks are very choice and suitable for retail or fishery purposes.

A. G. SMITH & CO.,
Brokers.

FOR SALE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private sale), all that valuable property, known as the late Jas. N. Leamon's Farm, situated at Brigus North, Goulds Road, containing 66 acres, more or less, over 40 of which have been cultivated, together with House and Barn thereon. Any further particulars can be had by applying to

W. A. GREEN, Auctioneer, Brigus,
or DONALD MORISON, Solicitor.
may12,2i,pd J. LEAMON, St John's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

200 brls Kerosene Oil.

To arrive per sch. "Tower," from New York.

FOR SALE BY WEST & RENDELL.

may14,3ifp

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.

may14 Clift, Wood & Co.

Pease! - Pease!

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.
125 brls Choice Canadian Round Pease.
may14

BARLEY.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

One Hundred Barrels Barley.
may12 —Will be sold cheap to close sales.

New Advertisements.

Spring -- 1888.

NEW GOODS - IN ALL - DEPARTMENTS.

M. MONROE

Begs to intimate that the various Departments contain a Choice Selection of all the Novelties for the Season. Also,

10,000 Pcs. Room Paper—with bord'gs to match.

JOB, BROTHERS & CO.

In addition to their usual large assortment of

BRITISH & FOREIGN MANUFACTURED BOOTS

—they have this season purchased a large quantity of—

Ladies' High Buttoned and Laced Leather Boots from Persia, which they offer at \$1.25 per pair.
may14,m.w&f,fp

SCHOONERS FOR SALE.

The Schooner 'Ella D'
The Schooner 'Arrow.'
The Schooner 'Laura Jane'

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

If not disposed of before end of May, will be sold by Public Auction.

G. KNOWLING,

may7,m&f,fp Admr. Estate late P. Hutchins.

THE NEW FIRM!

THORBURN & TESSIER,

[Late Walter Grieve & Co.]

Have much pleasure in announcing that they have just opened their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH

Goods Bought in the Best Markets and on the Best Terms.

Whilst the requirements of customers of the old firm will be carefully studied, T. & T. will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full stock of goods, suitable for the General Trade of the country, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

T. & T. are also agents for the old-established firm of JOSEPH GUNDRY & Co. Bridport, and have on hand Cod and Caplin Seines, Traps, Herring and Mackerel Nets, Twines, Lines and Netting—of all descriptions.
may9,fp,tf

OUR QUICK-DRYING MIXED PAINTS

Are the best in the market—in all colors.

—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—

1500 lbs. Kalsomine in 15 different colors

WM. CAMPBELL,

may11,fp Builders' Supply Store, 149 Water Street.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society,

OF NORWICH AND LONDON, ENGLAND: ESTABLISHED 1797.

PRESIDENT: HENRY STAINFORTH PATTESON, ESQUIRE.
SECRETARY: CHARLES EDWARD BIGNOLD, ESQUIRE.

Subscribed Capital	£1,100,000 Sterling
Funds in hands	750,000 Sterling
Losses Paid	6,500,000 Sterling
Premium Income	600,000 Sterling
Insurances in Force	230,000,000 Sterling

Having been appointed agent for Newfoundland for the above old established Insurance Company, I am prepared to effect Insurances at Lowest Rates charged by first class offices.

JAMES H. MONROE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LECTURE!

At the request of many persons who had the pleasure of listening to two former lectures, Mr. JAS. WALSH will deliver a third lecture in the STAR OF THE SEA HALL, tomorrow (TUESDAY) Evg.,

ENTITLED—

"THE TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE."

Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10cts. m14,2i

Now Landing

ex ss Bonavista from New York,

250 barrels Mess Pork
100 barrels Ex. Prime Pork
100 barrels Clear Pork
100 barrels F.M. Pork—Figue & King
200 barrels Mess & Packet Beef
75 barrels Small Joles.

—AND—

200 Sides Sole Leather

HEARN & CO.

may2,6ifp,eod

Just Received

Ex "Clementine" from London,

OUR SPRING TEAS.

Selling cheap—wholesale and retail. Special prices to Shop-keepers.

JOHN STEER.

may5,3ifp,st&th

FURS. FURS.

Highest Prices given for all sorts of

FURS.

—BY—

EDWIN DUDER,
may1,1m,e,o,d Water Street.

BRUSHES. BRUSHES.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash,
Wall, Stove, Scrub, Shoe, Seam,
Hearth Brushes, &c. &c.

CARPET SWEEPERS & CARPET BROOMS.
WOODS'S,

may11,fp 193 Water Street.

Received ex ss Peruvian
[ON CONSIGNMENT.]

Irish Cabbage Plants.
(20,000.)

WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

CEO. E. BEARNS,

may11,2ifp Water Street

INSURE

Your Property

—IN THE—

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL
Insurance Company, Limited.

M. MONROE, AGENT.

TO BE LET.

THAT DESIRABLE

Waterside Business Premises

At Riverhead, at present occupied by Messrs. WEST & RENDELL. Possession given on the 1st November next. For further particulars apply to

JAS McLAUGHLIN.

may12,2w,fp

Marmion! Marmion!

On Sale by

P. & L. TESSIER.

250 Brls of Marmion

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

may12,3i,fp

WANTED—A CHILD'S MAID. Apply at this office. may12,3i,fp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Grand Dancing Assembly,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY'S BAND

WILL be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., in the BRITISH HALL. Prof. Bennett's Full String Band will be in attendance. A Choice Musical Programme has been specially arranged for the occasion. Only a limited number of tickets will be disposed of. Tickets to be had from members of the Band and at McCubrey's bookstore. Lady and Gent 50cts.; Single Gent 50cts.; (By order of the Band,) may7,s&m. G. UDLE, Secretary.

Barcelona Exhibition.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO organize and transmit a collection of the mercantile products and minerals of the Colony, respectfully solicit contributions from the general public. A first instalment will be sent by way of Halifax on 6th March, and will be followed by others as late as July next, by which time it is hoped that not only will the exhibit be as complete as possible, but that it will comprise fresh specimens and samples of our principal trade exports. The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly is Chairman of the Committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Hon. A. F. Goodridge and Chas. Bowring, Rev. M. Harvey, Messieurs Jas. Howley, John Martin, E. C. Watson, M. H. A., P. G. Tessier, H. W. LeMessurier, M. H. A., and J. M. Perez from whom, and the Secretary, all information can be obtained.

W. B. GRIEVE,
Secretary.

Coal - Telephone - Coal.

ON SALE AT EAST END COAL DEPOT.

North Sydney Coal.
Glance Bay Coal
Little Glance Bay Coal
Lehigh Anthracite Coal—
[Furnace, Egg, Nut.]

Orders left at S. WOODS' Hardware Store will be transmitted to us immediately by telephone. Sent home at lowest market rates.

JOHN WOODS & SON.
may2,3ifp,eod

JAS. A. WHITEFORD,

Watchmaker and Optician,

WATER STREET, SAINT JOHN'S, N. F.

J.A.W. WOULD INFORM OWNERS of Banking Schooners that he has always on hand a full supply of Nautical Goods, suitable for the Bank Fishery, viz.: Sextants, Quadrants, Spirit Compasses, Dory Compasses, Parallel Rulers, Opera Glasses, Ships' Clocks, Patent Logs, Patent Taffrail Logs, Brass Box Compasses, Dividers, Spy Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, Patent Fog Horns. Also, a large assortment of second-hand instruments in stock. N.B.—Owners of Bankers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap28,t,h,m,fp

LEATHER!

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
30 Rolls Grain Kip.
may14 Light, Medium and Heavy.

TO BE LET

[By order of the Executors.]

FOR A TERM, ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1889, that House in Cochrane Street, owned by the Estate of late Hon. E. Morris, and until quite recently occupied by the late Hugh Gemmel. App. at this office. may11,3i

EDWIN McLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DEMERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish. ap25,fn,1v

TO LET.

[And possession given immediately.]

That Comfortable Dwelling House,
Situate on Duckworth Street.
App. to F. ST. JOHN.
may4,fp

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the late WM. MULLOWNEY (painter), are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and all who are indebted to same will please make immediate payments to

THOMAS CONWAY,

Executor to Estate of late Wm. Mullowney.

Queen's Road, St. John's, May 4th, 1888.—1w

High Class Dentistry at Low Prices.

DR. BURNS WOULD INFORM THE public, that having secured the assistance of C. W. MUIR, D.D.S., he is therefore in a position to offer dentistry at "prices much lower than heretofore," especially for artificial teeth. Dr. Muir has lately graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College, and comes with the most recent improvements. Ether and Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. Extracting at all hours. All work guaranteed. 229 Water-street, east Ayre & Sons. may1,1m,fp,eod

Select Story.

A Noble Atonement

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER LXII—Continued.

"Why, my dear," cried Mrs. Gordon, when the first rapture of the meeting was over, "why, Elinore, you have grown more beautiful than ever. What a pity and shame that such a beautiful woman should be shut up here in this solitude! If you were only in the world, my dear, you would have it at your feet."

"Mamma does not like the world," interrupted little Gordon. "When we say our prayers she makes us say: 'Pray Heaven keep me unspotted from the world,' and she means the same world that you are talking about."

"Heaven bless the child!" cried the startled lady, "one would think you were a little missionary; what a style for any child to indulge in."

And Gordon had a retort ready, but a look from his mother's eyes silenced him.

The squire and his wife agreed that there had never been so sad a face. This beautiful woman, so fair, so graceful, so fitted to adorn the world, and forced by the sin of another to fly from it. They were thankful to find that she was in good health and in better spirits, she was as happy now as it was probable she would ever be.

The pity and the shame of it! There were times now when the squire raged and raved until his wife hardly knew what to do with him.

To see this beautiful and beloved child of whom he had been so proud and fond, deserted, abandoned in the very prime of her life; he looked at her and at her children until he bit his lips with rage, but he said no word to her. He was very proud of the two beautiful children and the facility with which they spoke French. Mrs. Gordon made an especial favorite of Blossom; she could see no fault in the child; she spoiled and indulged her on every occasion, while she was very strict with Gordon. She seemed in some measure to atone for the faults of the father on the son. She frequently lectured Mrs. Rogers on duty.

"You must keep strict watch and guard over Master Gordon, nurse," she would say. "He may be like his father in more ways than in having the same colored eyes."

Mrs. Rogers always resented these little lectures. She was like Lady Rydal—knowing he had done wrong, it was more bitter than death to hear that wrong-doing alluded to in any way or shape. The first few days of the visit passed pleasantly enough—the squire was so well pleased to see his darling better, the children brightened, the atmosphere and the weather so beautiful that it was a treat to be out of doors.

There came an evening when Mrs. Gordon was tired, and did not go out; the squire and his daughter were alone. They were standing in one of the wildest and most picturesque spots in Europe, on a small wooden bridge that spanned a great waterfall; the rustic bridge reached from rock to rock, the waters foamed beneath; on one side lay the great blue sea, calm as a summer's lake—on the other rose the great Pyrenees, crowned with eternal snows.

The waters foamed as they dashed from rock to rock, the white spray leaped to the bridge whereon they stood watching the seething, boiling waters.

"A man would have but small chance there," said the squire, and Lady Rydal thought to herself there were darker gulfs, deeper depths than these.

"Elinore," said the squire, "I am glad to have you this one evening to myself—I want to talk to you. Three years have passed now since—well, I will restrain myself—since that blow fell which has so completely changed your life."

The beautiful face grew pale as she bent over the surging waters.

"Must you speak about it, papa?" she said, in a lower voice, "Spare me if you can."

"I must speak of it, my dear; I would not, if it could be avoided. My darling Elinore, you can not go on living in this fashion always."

She raised her face to his, and he was

startled by the intensity of her expression.

"Papa," she said, "you see the torrent of water there, so dark, even with its white foam; I would rather throw myself into the very depths of it than go back to live in England again."

"Then you have given up life and all it holds, Elinore?" said the squire, sadly.

"I gave it up long ago, papa," she replied.

The squire went on: "It is three years, Elinore, since Lionel went away. I want to tell you that nothing has been heard of him."

"He is too happy with her," thought the unhappy lady; "he has no time to remember those left behind."

"His bankers," continued the squire, have heard from him once—and once only, then he was at Alexandria, and sent for money; that was the same year in which he left England; they have heard nothing since. The lawyers have heard nothing at all."

She made no answer; only Heaven knew how great was the temptation to fling herself over into the dark, foaming waters.

"It seems strange," continued the squire; "and besides that I have made inquiries about that—unfortunate woman, the Countess of Lynn, and can hear nothing of her. Lord Lynn made her a handsome allowance, but she has never claimed it. The earl has heard nothing about her. They seemed to have disappeared from human eyes."

"Do not speak of her, papa," wailed Lady Rydal. "I cannot bear to hear it. Do not even mention her name."

"I will not do so, my darling, since you dislike it so greatly; but I must tell you this—from different rumors, different little things I have heard, I cannot help thinking that wherever Lionel is, he is alone."

"Why do you think so, papa?" she asked, quickly.

"No one has seen him with anybody; many people have met him, many have talked to him, have stopped at the same hotel with him, but no one has ever heard of Vivian, Countess of Lynn. It is strange, is it not?"

"Yes," she said, wearily. "Do not speak of her, papa—I cannot bear it."

"Then you will not come back to England with me?"

"No. I shall never see England again," she replied, "I could not bear it. My sorrow does not grow less, papa, it grows greater. I have often thought what I should do with the wretched remnant of my wretched life. I have decided at last—I shall never see England and Dunwold again. I shall send Gordon to England when he is a little older and stronger; when he comes of an age he will take possession of Dunwold—if not in his own right, he will hold it in trust for his father; and Blossom I shall keep many years yet with me."

But the squire shook his head, gravely.

"I have rarely seen a fault in you, Elinore," he said, "but this is one. Your sorrow is natural enough, but you have no right to cloud the lives of your children with it, and it will indeed darken them for all time if you keep this resolve. Think of my words. We had better go back, your mantle is wet with the white foam."

As they went home to the villa they were both quite unconscious of what awaited them.

(to be continued.)

A colonel had contributed fifty cents at Decatur, a quarter at Birmingham, thirty cents at Verbena and thirty-five at Bessemer—all for the "re-building of colored churches destroyed by cyclones," and when he got to Sheffield and an ancient darkey struck him again with the same old chestnut, he turned on the man with:

"See here! Where is that church?"

"Bout ten miles from heah, sir."

"When did the cyclone hit it?"

"Las' September."

"I don't believe it! I believe you are lying to me! Now, then, will you tell me the truth for half a dollar?"

"Yes sah."

"Very well. Was that church building blown down by a cyclone or not? I want a straight and truthful answer."

"An' you'll gin me fo' bits?"

"Yes, I will. You only wanted two bits for the church, while here are four for the truth."

"Den, sah, I shall let the church slide an' stick to de troof, an' hope fur de Lawd to forgin me! Dat sighthone jes missed the church by two inches, but I fought dat was clus'nuff to collect a few dollars on."

NEW BOOKS—NEW EDITIONS.

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, BY A. C. Gunter—50 cts.
Mr. Barnes of New York, by A. C. Gunter, 30 cts
Pictures from Ireland, by Terrence McIrath, 55 cts
Queer Stories, from Truth, 4th Series (blue), 30 cts
Found, Yet Lost, by E. P. Roe, 30 cts
Dossier, No. 113, by Emile Gaboriau, 25 cts
Triumphant Democracy, by A. Carnegie, 30 cts
On March, by John Strange Winter, 30 cts
The Alexandra Music Books, Nos. 1 to 6, each 15 cts
The World's Minstrel's Music Books, Nos. 1 to 8, each 30 cts
Francis & Day's 6th Comic Musical Album, 30 cts
Chappell's Musical Magazine, No. 84, 30 cts
Shepard's Dance Annuals, each 30 cts

J. F. Chisholm.

O'NEIL'S Hair-Dressing Saloon,

[Late Blackwood's—226 Water Street.]
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM HEATLY (late of Manchester, who has also had experience in the United States. Only two weeks at work, and business has increased twofold; customers well-pleased. No delays; the work quick and good. Come and save time. Hours—from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Saturdays and days preceding Holidays—later. may 11, 14

Cotton Herring Nets.

Just Received, per as Peruvian, and for sale by
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
50 Cotton Herring Nets,
viz.: 40 fms, 33 yds. on rope, 240 meshes, 32 ply; 24, 24 and 24 in mesh. We have also on hand a quantity of Hemp Herring Nets, of various sizes. may 13

Encourage Home Industries.

NO CONFEDERATION.
HAYING FITTED UP A JOB PRINTING Department in the COLONIST Building, with an Universal Press, and a large quantity of the latest styles of type, we are prepared to execute work, in the above line, with neatness and despatch. All orders from town or country promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

P. R. BOWERS.
Seed - Potatoes!
FOR SALE,
Choice Seed Potatoes,
VARIOUS QUALITIES.
Just received per schooner "Jubilee."

Clift, Wood & Co.
P. E. Island Produce.

CN SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.
The cargo of sch. "Jubilee," consisting of:

2767 bushels Heavy Black Onions
300 barrels Choice Potatoes
2 barrels Carrots
4 bags Parsnips
119 bundles Pressed Hay—
may 11 Just arrived from Georgetown, P. E. I.

Hay Hay

PRIME CANADIAN HAY.
At 6/6 per cwt.

Apply to
D. DOOLEY.

may 7, 14.
129 Water Street 129

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
Men's - Diagonal - Suits.

Men's Tweed Suits; Boy's Diagonal Suits
Boy's Tweed Suits
Job lot Men's and Boy's Felt Hats
Men's and Boy's Cloth and Tweed Caps.

—AND, ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF—
Room Papers & Bordering—choice patterns

april 7 **R. HARVEY.**

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING

POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINING NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT., CHICAGO, ILL.

TEA. TEA.

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

100 half-chests Tea.
Different qualities and prices. ap 20

MEN'S - LIGHT - SUMMER - OVERCOATS!

From \$2.00 to \$3.00, worth \$5.00.

Men's Russel Cord and Alpaca Coats 60 to \$1.50—worth from \$1.00 to \$3.00
Men's Black and Colored Sacks, \$1.20 up—worth from \$3.00 to \$4.00
Boy's Jean and Regatta Suits—at \$1.00 per suit
Boy's and Men's White Vests—from 50 cents to 60 cents

Bryden's, 285 Water-street.
may 9, 21 p. 11 p.

CURTAINS! - CURTAINS!

Our Spring Stock of Curtains
—INCLUDES—

Lace and Burmese Muslin.
Cretonne and Fancy Canvas.
Paris Netting and Chenelle.

Also, an assortment of Gresham Squares, Plush and Tapestry, Table Covers, &c.

NFLD. FURNITURE & MOULDING CO.
may 5 **C. E. ARCHIBALD, Manager.**

ICE! ICE! ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE General Public, that Ice will be delivered to Subscribers, every morning (Sundays excepted), from 1st June to 1st September. Customers requiring it in Sept., may have it without extra charge.

Delivered: \$6.00 Sent for (Atlantic Hotel): \$4.00.
Bankers, Steamboats, &c., supplied, per ton, at lowest rates.

may 2 **J. W. FORAN.**

For the Banks

STRONG AND RELIABLE BAROMETERS.

So delicate as to indicate a Storm Eight or Twelve hours before its arrival. These instruments are the same as those provided by the British Government, at reduced rates, to fishing vessels in the Channel and the North Sea.

N. OHMAN,
Atlantic Hotel Building

JUST RECEIVED BY A. P. JORDAN,

At his Stores, 178 and 180 Water Street.

One Hundred Bxs. Soap:

(Pale Olive, Electric, Crown, Fancy Toilet—in great variety.)

AND IN STOCK—BREAD, FLOUR, PORK, LOINS, JOWLS, PACKET AND Mess Beef: 20 firkins of choice Butter—a splendid quality; a fine assortment Fancy Biscuits, viz.: "Currant Tops"—iced, "Sultana," Jumbos, &c., Ginger, Soda, &c., Plain and Fruit Cake: 100 bxs fine Confectionery, 100 bottles ditto, 100 dozen of Jams, viz.: Agricola, Damson, Red & Black Currant, and 2-lb tins of Peaches, Pine Apples, &c., &c. Also, Felfast Bacon and Hams, Cheddar Cheese; Colman's White and Blue Starch; Pickles and Syrups. The above Stock will be sold at extremely low rates—wholesale or retail.

ap 28, **A. P. JORDAN, 178 & 180 Water Street.**

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL

—AND—
EXTERNAL USE.

AND DYNE

Cures Diphtheria, Group, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send the names, an illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy and are refunded if not any part of the

1 lb. shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not any part of the

JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

MOST W. FAMILY REMEDY

EVER KNOWN.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times.

We have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shirts makers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure—in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.

2nd. Carries a finer needle with even size thread.

3d. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.

4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.
Sub-Agents: **RICHD. J. McGRATH, Littlebay; JOHN HARTERY, Br. Cresce**
may 8 **JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia.**



LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, April 12.

(Continued.)

Mr. MARSH—So much has been said and written upon this topic that it is difficult to introduce fresh matter, therefore I shall speak briefly on the subject of salt. Of this article of commerce, we imported from Spain in 1886 some 27,000 tons, principally Cadiz; and from Portugal 5,700 tons, first cost of which would amount to say £14,000 sterling and £3,000 sterling respectively. From same markets our imports of wines, port, sherry, &c., was about 9,000 gallons, the value of which, considering the cheaper brands, would not exceed £4,000. Hon. members opposed to prohibition tell us that if we adopt the measure, Spain and Portugal will retaliate by taxing our fish. I throw that argument aside as unworthy of regard. Newfoundland cured cod is preferred in European markets, and both Spain and Portugal will continue to consume it whether we reciprocate by purchasing their wines or otherwise. Besides, the proposed legislation is not directed solely against these countries. Does our supply of Jamaica rum, whiskey, champagne, gin, &c., come from that quarter? I think not. It just occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, that my friend the hon. Receiver General will be able to expound all this to our Spanish Amigos, as he sips his iced lemonade, cracks his Barcelona nuts and enjoys his cigarette. And should the soft language indulged in by the Castilians fail him at the supreme moment when he is explaining the *casus belli*, he can fall back upon that trite but expressive Latin phrase, "Pro bono publico"—for the public good. I shall be glad if the Premier will make a note of this and forward the same by next mail. But, sir, I digress, I set out by referring to salt, and what I wish to show is, that apart from the wine trade we are customers of Spain and Portugal to the amount of seventeen thousand pounds sterling, basing my calculation on imports for 1886. Now, should prohibition be carried, and our foreign friends get ugly, and put a differential duty on our staple, we can retaliate by withdrawing our salt trade. Further up the Mediterranean, we find Sicily ready to supply us with a first-class article far superior to Cadiz for curing bank fish. In fact, Gloucester fishermen take Trapani salt in preference to any other, and will pay more for it. Our vessels trading with Liverpool, England, can bring return cargoes, whilst those returning from Brazil in ballast could keep up our stock by calling at the West Indies. If the Spaniards and Portuguese wish to retain our salt patronage they must be careful how they treat us in other respects. Having settled that point, to my own satisfaction, at all events, I pass on to the consideration of a liquid called rum, the poor man's drink, because he cannot afford wines. During the year '86, the importation was 88,000 gallons. Supposing this to be sold at \$2 per gallon, it gives \$176,000. The revenue derivable from this source is estimated at \$130,000, including duty on 6,700 gallons brandy and 9,800 gallons whiskey. If a stop were put to the traffic by prohibiting the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, a large percentage of the \$176,000 would go in the purchase of dry goods, provisions, groceries, etc., so that after all the loss to the revenue would not be so very great. A sober people means less poverty and more thrift. Within the past thirty years temperance has made rapid strides in this country. [Here the hon. member referred to a public meeting held in the Old Temperance Hall in '86 at which he was present and Hon. J. J. Rogerson chairman.] When the people of England and America realized that slavery was wrong, the evil was abolished by law, and when public opinion has grown stronger on the question now before us, it will no longer be an idea, but a fact, and become crystallized into legislation. Last year my constituents did not trouble me with any petitions on the subject of present debate, but this session they made up for it, signed by both sexes. Beginning at Freshwater (and a very appropriate name it is) the temperance sentiment flows through Flatrock, Otterbury, Blommedown, Perry's Cove, Black Head, Western Bay, etc., so that by the time it reaches Grates Cove it has developed into a second Niagara. I understand the sentiment of Bay de Verde is not strongly in favor of prohibition, but if 700 voters are in favor of it, the 100 will have to give way, in this matter as well as other matters. It would suit my views much better to see a unanimous vote in favor of the resolutions moved by hon. Attorney General, than to carry it by a bare majority.

Mr. LEMESSURIER—As the hour is late, I will not occupy the time of the house with any lengthy remarks. Last year I was appointed a member of the committee which sat out of session, to consider as to the effect of an enactment providing for the prohibition of the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors upon the financial arrangements of the colony. I did not apprehend, when acting upon that committee, that the matter of prohibition was to come before this house during the present session. The committee worked hard taking evidence and collecting statistics. The subject of prohibition was fully discussed, and it was deemed advisable, for many reasons, to allow this matter to stand over for another year. I need scarcely say that I agreed with those reasons. In looking over the statistics for the past twenty years, I find that, year by year, the traffic was lessened, so that from 1868 to 1887, the total decrease in the importation of spirits amounts to 73,000 gallons, with an increase in population from 148,000 to 200,000. I know that a far larger quantity than was consumed, for in 1888 there was a very great quantity of liquor smuggled into Fortunate and Placencia Bays and into St. John's itself. Looking at these facts and at the radical change which prohibition would bring about in our fiscal and diplomatic relations, I thought that it would be well to allow the education of the people in this matter of temperance reform to go on for a little while longer without forcing upon the Legislature the question of prohibition. If we were a country enjoying a high degree of prosperity we might be able to afford to deal in speculative measures such as this, and I should consider myself justified in giving my assent to these resolutions. But whilst our finances are in their present state of depression I think it would be highly injurious to press a measure which would result in a temporary decrease of revenue at the very time when we are in need of every available cent. It has been stated

here that our revenue derived from customs duties upon liquors imported amounts to \$146,000. As a matter of fact our revenue from that source in 1886 was \$120,480. This duty is paid upon liquors whose original cost is \$117,543, so that the duty is a little over 100 per cent upon the prime cost. Suppose we carried prohibition, we should lose this amount of revenue, and the Receiver General would be compelled to make up the deficit by imposing extra taxation upon our staple articles of consumption. That increase would affect the whole country generally, and would raise the price of the necessities of life beyond the power of the people to bear. As matters stand at present, this \$120,480 is not levied upon the country generally, but upon the consumers of liquor alone. The tax is paid, to the largest extent, in St. John's, by direct impost, and does not affect the districts which have the Local Option law at all. Pass prohibition, and you increase the relative amount of taxation upon these districts. In fact, outposts will have to bear more taxes than they do at present. Besides this, you would have largely to increase our civil expenditure by providing for a stronger police and preventive force. The fact that our trade relations with Spain would be injuriously affected, and that, too, at a time when we are endeavoring to further extend our trade with that nation, affects my judgment upon the desirability of adopting these resolutions at the present moment. Well weighing all these considerations, I have arrived at the conclusion, that it is expedient to drop prohibition for the time being. Such is my mature opinion on this subject, and I shall find no reason to alter it, until it is clearly proved to me that the consequences I have indicated cannot be apprehended. I have seen statements concerning the liquor traffic of a most exaggerated and untrustworthy character put forward by temperance men, and as a temperance man myself, I have felt ashamed of the unfairness with which this fight is fought. Those statements would show that temperance reformers have not been doing as good work as they really have done. One of the former speakers has quoted the number of gallons of rum imported in 1886 as 80,000. Why did not the hon. member give the figures returned in 1887, 59,823? In 1888 there were 180,000 gallons imported, showing a decrease in the importation of that article in less than twenty years of nearly seventy per cent. In 1888 there was imported a gallon, a quart and nearly a pint of liquor per capita of the population, whilst in 1887 there were imported two and a half quarts nearly per capita. This, sir, shows that temperance sentiment inculcated by moral suasion and by such legislative enactments as are at present in force has done a great work in this country. The salutary effect upon the revenue which our opponents anticipate as the results of prohibition of necessity must be gradual in its operation: the present effect will be a loss of revenue which we cannot afford in our present depressed circumstances. I am therefore compelled to record my vote against the resolutions of the hon. Attorney General and in favor of those introduced by the hon. member for Trinity, Mr. Watson.

Mr. MORINE—I shall offer a few comments upon the remarks of hon. members who have spoken on the debate. First, I shall comment upon the Speaker's justification of the casting vote he gave last year. That hon. gentleman was perfectly justified in voting as he pleased, but if he puts forward a justification of his action, we are at liberty to criticize it. He gave it as a reason for his vote that, in pursuance of practices in such cases, he wished to give the house additional opportunity of considering a matter upon which it had not agreed to a decisive opinion, and he voted against prohibition. But in this voting he acted on direct opposition to the principle he affirmed, for his decision rendered it impossible that the question should be again discussed in that year. Had he voted in favor of the hon. Attorney General's resolutions, a bill might have been brought in and subjected to an expression of the opinion of the house upon all its stages. In the light of the opinion he has expressed upon the parliamentary procedure, in such cases his conduct is inexcusable. But we have several sound precedents which show that it is the practice of the Speaker to vote with the "yeas" in a case of this kind. Even in the precedent which he cited, the hon. gentleman omitted a most material portion of the Speaker's remarks. Had the hon. gentleman on this occasion followed precedent, he would have voted in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Grieve asked us why, if we seek to prohibit the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, we do not pursue the same course with respect to the traffic in opium. The answer is that the legislature has already followed that course with regard to opium. Opium can now only be bought from a licensed druggist, upon the certificate of a doctor. We ask that liquor shall be permitted to be purchased from a licensed druggist, and only upon the certificate of a doctor. Liquor is a poison as well as opium, and we seek to have its sale limited within the same restrictions as in the sale of that drug. Strychnine is largely used for poisoning foxes; but, as its use is liable to work more danger than benefit to the community, it cannot be sold except for medicinal purposes. Liquor, when used medicinally, may do good, and we do not attempt to prohibit its use in such a way; but we maintain that its general use is an unmitigated evil, and seek, therefore, to have it prohibited. Mr. Grieve thinks that wine is a blessing. The man who thinks that wine, when used for other than medicinal purposes, is a blessing, is more careful of his own comfort and the gratification of his own appetite, than he is of the well being of his fellow mortals. Surely, sir, it must be a very mean man who, seeing the dreadful woe which invades so many homes through the abuse of liquor, is yet unwilling to sacrifice his mere creature comforts for the salvation of his fellow-men. The argument that prohibition will injuriously affect our trade relations with foreign powers cannot recommend itself to my reason. From Spain we import, annually, \$1,200 worth only of wine, and \$10,000 worth of other products. It is absurd beyond measure to say that Spain will refuse to buy our fish and will reject a trade of \$10,000 simply because we refuse to buy \$1,200 worth of wine. From Portugal we import \$37,000 worth of produce, of which \$13,000 worth consists of wine. Will Portugal sacrifice a trade of \$24,000 out of mere caprice for the loss of \$13,000 worth of trade in wine? But, apart from this view of the matter, how will our relations with Spain and Portugal be affected by prohibition? Supposing these countries do impose an increased duty upon our fish, one or two effects will follow. Either the Spanish and Portuguese consumers will pay the increased duty upon our fish, or they will reject our fish and pay an increased price for Norwegian fish! Under such circumstances are they likely to refuse our trade? It is absurd to say that Spain will reject \$381,000 worth, or Portugal \$1,221,000 worth of our fish, and pay an increased price for Norwegian fish, in order to compel us to buy their wine products. It is an invariable principle of political economy that when two nations are competing in the supply of any article of commerce, if a duty is placed upon the product of one nation, it affects that of the other as well. The great argument of anti-Confederates at this time is that if you put a duty on American flour and admit the Canadian flour duty free the Canadian flour will be raised in price. I come now to the question of revenue. Mr. LEMESSURIER has announced his intention of departing from the vote he recorded last year, and he gives as his reason for voting against prohibition that our people are not prosperous! The hon. member does not see that his argument cuts in favor of prohibition. If the people were well off and could afford such luxuries as liquor, it might be an argument against prohibition; but when they are poor—Mr. LEMESSURIER makes much of the loss of the \$140,

000 in duties which the revenue will lose by the passage of prohibition. If that amount is not collected from the liquors imported, it will be collected from other articles, and there will be no loss to the revenue. What is now spent upon liquors will, if prohibition is passed, be spent upon other articles paying duty. The sum of \$140,000 raised by duties upon spirits amounts to about 100 per cent. upon the cost price of the articles. When imported it is sold at an immense profit, and \$600,000 at least are paid by the consumers here for the liquor they drink. Save that 600,000 and invest it in British goods, upon which in the average twenty-five per cent duty is paid, and you save to the revenue more than the \$140,000 lost by prohibition. But you do more than this if you pass prohibition, for we have now to suffer not only from the waste of money spent upon spirits, but also the loss of labor incurred during the many days of the year when a man who drinks is unable to work. Banish liquor from amongst us, and you will save the money uselessly, and worse than uselessly, spent upon it, and you will in addition, gain the value of the additional labor which will be invested in the business of the colony. Mr. Gladstone has well said "give me a sober people, and I will soon find a revenue." Mr. LEMESSURIER thinks nothing of a deficit in the revenue which occurs naturally. This year we have a deficit of \$146,000, and we are not bankrupt and the Receiver General hopes next year for a surplus. If, then, we are content to let the revenue which we derive from liquor go by the board, we shall be in no worse position next year than we are now. I come now to the question of the right of a bare majority to govern the minority. No other principle is known to constitutionally governed people. In 1873 every Government measure was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, and I can conceive a case, sir, when the legislation of this house is carried by the casting vote of a Speaker, who himself was shielded by a majority of one. It is thus possible for the government to be carried on through the means of the vote of a single man in a district. But, sir, the real position that our opponents assume is that eight men shall govern nine. Society is injured by the drink traffic, and it is the business of Society to see that the minority of drinking men do not injuriously affect the majority of sober men. It is not the drunkard who is alone affected by his craving for liquor; it is his wife, his family, his neighbors, the community. The enforcement of the wishes of a majority is one of the fundamental principles of our law. If local option can be enforced by a vote of two-thirds of the people, why cannot any majority have the same effect? If seven men have the right to dictate to one person, then I say that four men have a right to dictate to three. I contend that if we decide in this house to-night, by a majority of its members, to pass prohibition, we should be acting in a constitutional manner, without asking the people at all, for have they not sent us here to use our own opinions on every measure that has for its object their interests? The hon. member, Mr. Murphy, speaks of a vested interest which the liquor dealers have in their licenses. I hold they have not a vested interest in it, as it is only a yearly license, and if they expired to-morrow, and are not renewed by the magistrate, their right is gone. The hon. Speaker says that our enthusiasm is so great that it has clouded our judgment. It is sober enthusiasm, and all enthusiastic societies have, for a time, been scouted at from one end of the earth to the other. It is useless for any man to attempt to argue in favor of high license, because it will not decrease the consumption of liquor in the slightest degree. Ten saloons will sell as much as fifty, for if they open at all, the liquor will be bought. The greatest evil which we are suffering from to-day, is shebeens, and if we increase the license fee, we are not most assuredly going to increase the shebeens, and if we increase the shebeens, what is the use of high license? Our young men would be more inclined to go to the attractive palaces which would be erected if high license was enforced, than even the endowments held out at present. If any member in this house know of a young man who has gone astray from drinking how can he vote for high license, or anything else except prohibition? Is he going to vote for the temptation to be increased, and give the liquor dealer a very great power, which he must virtually have if high license is adopted.

Mr. WATSON—It appears to me that the hon. member who has just finished is strongly inconsistent. He states that the course of prohibition is even more holy and desirable than that of Confederation. It is generally understood that prohibition is not easily obtainable under Canadian law. They having the Scott Act, equal to local option with us, in force, so that prohibition with us must mean no Confederation. I desire to be brief, sir, and would simply repeat my remarks of an hour or two ago, that I do not see what is gained by this matter being again thrust upon us for discussion. He has failed to evoke any new arguments for or against the measure, and may be considered as wasting so much time. My objections to resolutions are emphatically against the assumption that it is allowable for a majority, however small, to dictate to a minority, however great, what their habits or morals should be. Even if the small amount of drinking done in this colony were distributed all over the island, this course would be open to objection, but we now see localities which have provided for local prevention of the sale of drink, attempting to regulate the morals and laws of a community with which they have only a remote connection. Attempting in fact the absurdity of making men moral by act of Parliament. Such legislation is not consistent with the spirit of the age, and the free institutions we live under, and I as an Englishman's son, and a British colonist altogether, refuse to subscribe to a doctrine, which smacks more of the tyrannical laws and customs of two hundred years ago, and which aims to repress by force any vindication of man's freedom of action or of will. The calm thinking minds of the country will not support prohibition. Judge Bennett who has been allured in Fortune Bay, so close to St. Pierre, and his experience in Harbor Grace as Magistrate, that a prohibitory law would be impracticable. It would cause a serious loss to the revenue, to production of much smuggling, law breaking, perjury and other evils. An immense amount of liquor would still be drunk, untaxed. His official experience is that the present license law, if rigidly enforced, is adequate as a remedy, and that the moral advancement of the people is steadily progressing. And now, one word as to the proposed bill in amendment. It is due to the Speaker, myself, and the other members of the select committee appointed, to say that we all gave much time and attention to the whole subject. It does not follow that because we could not agree upon a report we were not all animated by a painstaking desire for the common good. A section of the committee drew up a bill, and my present amendment indicates that bill, I am anxious for its introduction and to prevent any scruples on the part of hon. members who may object to any of its details, I am willing to modify the amendment, only retaining the principle of the necessity existing for further restriction in the sale and traffic in strong drink, in the hope such action may tend to the further improvement of the community, and conclude by asking the house for support to my proposition.

Mr. SCOTT—I do not intend to delay the time of this house, but I cannot allow this question to pass without making a few remarks on it. How can it be said that the people of this country are not a sober people, when the annual amount of liquors imported into this colony would not give every man over twenty years of age a half glass of spirits a day. And even the proportions of ales and porter and beer consumed is very moder-

ate. If you wish to learn the habits of the people you have only to look at the reports of the magistrates and we will find that the statistics show very little drunkenness. I need hardly say that our people who go to the Labrador are sober men and if we ask any planters they will tell us that the men are always ready and willing to do their work. References have been made by hon. members to the right of majorities to rule. It is a false principle that the majority has a right to rule a minority in all matters. Some hon. members seem to have no conception of the principles underlying all legislation, and that to prevent the legislature from violating natural rights and natural justice. [What these hon. members advocate is a false and a pernicious principle and one that obtains in no well ordered legislature and has never been recognized in any sound legislation. If you once admit the right of a majority to dictate to a minority in a matter of moral law, why should you not admit the right of a majority to direct that minority to go to a certain place of worship? It was once the prevailing idea that it was the duty of the Legislature to interfere in these matters, and the dominant party in the state carried out what they conceived to be their duty in this respect by passing those penal laws under which the contumacious ones were burnt at the stake. The men who carried on those persecutions were also earnest, zealous men, like those who now advocate this repressive legislation, and unquestionably believed that they were doing what was right. In this age, surely, a Legislature will not give its assent to a principle that is identical the same as that which so disgraced the history of less enlightened periods. It is very questionable to my mind whether the imperial authorities would allow an Act founded on such a tyrannical principle and that forbade a man the right of placing around his board, for the use of himself and his family and his friends, such articles as he might think proper for his own table; it would be equally as unreasonable as for this Legislature to declare that a man shall not use a leg of mutton on a certain day, or to make regulations as to the various articles of food which a man was to be permitted to use. It is not because some few persons in the community fall victims to the sin of intemperance that every man, woman and child in the country should have total abstinence enforced upon them by act of Parliament. The hon. the junior member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine, has introduced a very plausible argument into this discussion to the effect that a man should abandon the use of liquor for the good of his fellow-man. While it would be a laudable and a virtuous act for a man to abstain from a selfish pleasure for the benefit of his neighbor, the Legislature has no right to make any man do this. These heroic acts are for men themselves to voluntarily undertake, and I have never before heard any one who has had the liberality to contend that it is the province of the Legislature to exact, under pain of fine and imprisonment, the practice of so high a Christian virtue. It is very undesirable, to my mind, for the state to attempt to arrogate to itself the duty of the Church; acts that would be virtuous in themselves if voluntarily performed, cease to be virtuous when they become compulsory. Again, nearly all the districts that have petitioned in favor of this prohibitory law are themselves under the operation of the Permissive law which is sufficiently restrictive; ought not outport districts then be satisfied with having the right to govern themselves in this matter, and why should they seek the right of imposing penal laws on the people of St. John's knowing that St. John's declined to accept the Permissive Act a few years ago? I cannot believe that a law of this character if forced upon a large and unwilling minority can be productive of anything but evil. With a coast line of nine hundred miles (two thousand miles including bays and indentations) and St. Pierre lying alongside, it will be impossible to prevent smuggling; liquor will still be brought into the colony, the only difference being that the revenue will receive nothing in the way of duties upon it. Then you will have the awful risks of perjury on the part of those who will violate the law, a law that tempts the breaking; the liquor traffic will go on except that the Government will be without the power of regulating it. People will still use liquor in spite of any law we can make to the contrary; and the effect of such legislation as proposed will only be to bring legislation into contempt and drive people into violating a law which will not be regarded by them as binding upon either their reason or conscience. Persons will naturally resent and rebel against this repressive legislation which, like all legislation of the sort, will be found only to defeat the object it aims to accomplish. The people of England soon got tired of the strictness of puritanical times which had the effect of driving them into the other extreme, and brought about the excesses which characterized the restoration period. I believe that similar legislation will always produce similar results, and that in all such cases it will be found that the last state of a community to which it is applied will be worse than the first. While I can never assent to a prohibition law, I am anxious to see temperance promoted in every possible way, and I would be prepared to support any restrictive legislation no matter how stringent that would put an end to the illicit selling of liquor and extirpate shebeens. I am persuaded that it is these places that do the real harm, and the testimony of the magistrates clearly shows that the violations of the license act by those holding licenses are practically nil. I must record my opposition to the vote before the chair.

Hon. the PREMIER—I think that the hon. member, Mr. Morine, misunderstood my remarks. I did not touch upon the debatable ground as to whether the majority had a right to rule the minority in this matter. My main objection was as to whether the remedy proposed would counteract the evil mentioned. If we are not satisfied that the resolution would be efficacious it would not do to delude ourselves by its adoption.

Mr. ROLLS—In looking over these Resolutions, I find that they are in the same form as those I voted for last year, which was, that this subject should be decided by a majority of the people. This being so I see no reason for my going back on my action at that time, was the decision to be put in any other way, I should most surely go against it, but as the people are to be allowed the settling of this matter, then, with them be the issue.

The committee rose and reported that they had passed certain resolutions, which were handed in at the Clerk's table and are as follows:

Whereas,—This committee is of opinion that the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors is attended with much misery and poverty.

Resolved,—That an amelioration of the evils resulting from the traffic in drink may be achieved by restrictive legislation in respect to the common sale of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved,—That a bill having this object be presented to this house for the acceptance of the Legislature.

And upon motion for the adoption of the report, the hon. Attorney General moved the following amendment:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this committee that it is desirable that a law be enacted by which an opportunity may be afforded to the electors of this colony of declaring their opinion and desire in relation to the prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, and

under which the opinion and desire of the majority of the electors so declared shall pass into and become law.

And the house dividing thereon there appeared for the amendment—hon. Attorney General, hon. Surveyor General, hon. A. F. Goodridge, Chairman Board Works, Financial Secretary, Messrs. McKay, Peters, Hutchings, Bradshaw, March, Kean, Rolls, Bond and Morine. Against it—Hon. the Premier, Messrs. Watson, Godden, Carty, Veitch, Grieve, LeMessurier, Emerson, Scott, Greene, Callanan, McDonnell, Shea, Morris, McGrath, Murphy and Parsons.

So it passed in the negative.

The original motion having been put, there appeared for the motion—hon. the Premier, hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Watson, Godden, McKay, Carty, Veitch, Grieve, LeMessurier, Hutchings, Scott, Greene, Callanan, McDonnell, Shea, Morris, McGrath, Murphy and Parsons. Against it—Hon. Surveyor General, A. F. Goodridge, Chairman Board Works, Financial Secretary, Messrs. Peters, Bradshaw, March, Kean, Rolls, Bond, Morine Emerson.

So it passed in the affirmative and ordered accordingly.

The house then adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 13.

The house opened at 3.30. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Council's insurance bill. Mr. Bradshaw in the chair.

The hon. Attorney General moved the first section of the bill as amended.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.

Committee of the whole on Water Company Bill.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on this bill. Mr. Rolls in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill with some amendment. The report was received. Ordered that the bill be read a third time tomorrow.

Committee on certain resolutions relating to loan.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on these resolutions. Mr. Godden in the chair.

After some discussion the committee rose and reported the resolutions.

The loan bill was then read a first time; ordered that it be read a second time tomorrow.

Second reading St. John's Municipal Bill.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—In moving the second reading of the St. John's municipal bill I may say that the object of this bill is to provide for the management of certain local affairs of the town of St. John's. Other measures of a similar nature have come before this house in former sessions but were not successful in passing. This bill proposes that a board shall be formed of five members, some of which shall be appointed by the government and others elected by the rate payers. The peculiar constitution of this board is in view of the special character of the functions which the board will have to perform, and the sources from which they will derive their revenues. From the very outset, we must bear in mind that a large proportion of the moneys to be expended by the board will be furnished from the revenue of the colony, and that only a part will be raised by local impost upon the municipality. Therefore it follows that the Board which has control of the expenditure of revenues derived from two sources, the government and the rate-payers of St. John's, should consist of the representatives of these sources. The general revenue will contribute its share to the revenue of the board by handing over to it the usual local road grants for St. John's, and a sum for the cleansing and lighting of the town. But although the municipality will contribute but little to the revenue of the board, yet from the very outset the board shall have full control of the expenditure of its whole revenue. In permitting the town to elect three out of five members of the Board, we think that we are making a fair and even liberal concession. For the purpose of electing members to this board we propose to divide the town into three wards, each of which shall return one member. The limits of the town will be defined in committee. In order to give fair representation to the owners of property we adopt a principle which is already recognized in the English public health act, and give one man one or more votes, according to the amount of property he possesses, but in no case shall one man have more than six votes. It is more particularly provided that in case of partnership consisting of not more than six partners, each partner shall be entitled to vote as if he held or distributed share of the partnership property. I shall not explain the minor details of the bill because they can be more appropriately discussed separately in committee. In considering the legislation of other countries upon matters of a similar nature to this we discover that no unfair principle of representation is universally recognized. In each country and in each municipality the system of representation is based upon the peculiarity of the interests represented. We can do better than endeavor, as far as possible, to frame a system which will adopt itself to the peculiar circumstance of this individual case. What we attempt in this bill is to give the taxpayers a representation according to the proportion of taxes each man pays, up to a certain point. One important feature arising for our consideration upon this bill is the matter of raising the necessary revenue to be expended by the board. There are two means of raising this revenue, one of which is expressly provided for in this bill, whilst the other arises outside the bill, and both of which we propose to adopt concurrently, and by which it is possible to raise a sum of about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars without imposing any additional burden upon the taxpayers. Under the sewerage act of 1863 certain debentures issued upon the credit of the colony and bearing interest at five per cent. will fall due in the years 1888-9. The amount raised in 1863 for sewerage purposes was \$15,000, equal to about \$69,000, the interest on which is now paid by an assessment known as the sewerage rates. These debentures are repayable in this and next year by an assessment on the property of landlords, and the general ratepayers will

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

THE "MERCURY" ON COMBINES.

The "Mercury" does not like the reference to combines made in the *Colonist* a few days ago. The extract from the letter referred to was not "trotted out" a second time by us; but was reproduced from another letter received by a different firm in this city, which goes to show that the advantage of obtaining nails at a lower price, through being out of Confederation, is enjoyed by more than one business house in St. John's. The "Mercury" cheerfully makes the *Colonist* a present of these "horse shoe nails" argument. We accept the favor, and regard it as a sign of returning good sense on the part of our contemporary. But the combines affect nearly every thing else as well as nails. Dealers in this city have purchased cottons within the year at a less figure than they could be purchased in Canada, or less than "the combine" would permit them to be sold, if Newfoundland were in the Confederacy. Cottons have been sold outside the Dominion at 19 cents per pound whilst the same goods sell to the trade in Canada at 23 cents per head. "The Cotton Combine," says an exchange, "is making profit out of the poor people of Canada, who must use their goods, or pay the high duty on the imported article." In reply to a "Mail" reporter, Mr. A. F. Gault, of Montreal, president of the combine, said the cotton industry of the Dominion was at present in a very satisfactory condition and paying fairly well. There was in his opinion no fear of over production. There had been an overstock in grey goods, but 6,000 bales had recently been shipped to China, and this had caused a clearance for at least twelve months. The association was in a very strong position, as all the mills in the country belonged to it, with the exception of the Gibson mill, at Marysville, N. B.

Whilst admitting the evil of "combines" in Canada the "Mercury" says:—"Now we would ask the *Colonist* are 'combines' unknown in this happy land? Did it never hear of little 'combines' about buying seal fat and skins or even codfish? Are our business men 'good or so cold' as never to play that little game? What is to prevent a 'combine' in nails even here, so as just to sell a shade below the price at which they could be imported? The less said about Canadian 'combines' in this line of the blessed, the better, for we strongly suspect we are pretty deep in 'combines,' in certain departments."

Suppose we have to admit what the "Mercury" states, we ask what has our contemporary done to expose or lessen the evil? The point we make is this: If the evil can be remedied we can remedy it without entering the Dominion. To surrender the right to Canada to make our customs laws, would not relieve us from the combines which exist; but would place us at the mercy of several additional trade combinations. Without casting out one devil, his reverence of the "Mercury" would inflict Newfoundland with seven others.

Why is Ireland Discontented?

The lecture of Mr. James Walsh, in the Star of the Sea Hall, on Saturday night, was listened to by an appreciative audience, though it was not as large as the merits of the lecturer deserves. The lecturer gave a lengthy account of the evils of landlordism, which is at the root of the discontent in Ireland. He also showed the various land reforms that have been from time to time effected with the intent of lessening the grievances of the Irish tenantry. He further pointed out clearly how the Irish farmers are victimised for want of having a local parliament to enforce proper laws and regulations for their encouragement and protection. Throughout his instructive discourse he described the distinguished men who have been identified with the struggle for land reform and for the parliamentary independence of Ireland, and the mention of whose names elicited the hearty cheers of the audience. He concluded with an eloquent expression of the hopes of all true Irishmen that they would soon witness the restoration of the Irish Parliament on College Green.

At the close, Messrs. P. J. Scott and E. P. Morris complimented the talented lecturer in eloquent and appropriate terms, to which he suitably replied.

Mr. Walsh will deliver his closing lecture in this city on Tuesday evening when, no doubt, he will be greeted by a bumper house.

Arrival of Judge Prowse.

His Honor Judge Prowse is in town, having come overland from Bay Bulls. He arrived here yesterday, the "Hercules" having arrived at the port spoken of on Saturday. The "Hercules" have had some knocks on the rocks in her mission and is now on her way to St. John's for repairs. The Judge's mission has been so successful that the French are eager to enter into negotiations for getting bait.

Sunday Morning's Fire.

THREE STORES PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Occupied by J. P. Shea and John Lindberg.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the block on Water-street, immediately west of the Arcade buildings. The block contains three stores, two of which are occupied by Mr. Lindberg as a tobacco shop and jewelry shop respectively, the other by Mr. John P. Shea, as a grocery store. At 3.40 a.m. the watchman, Mr. P. Walsh, on night-watch at Mr. Monroe's premises, was called by officers Dawe and White, who informed him of the fire. They told the watchman that they wanted a loan of his hatchet to break in the burning house. Walsh gave the hatchet and accompanied the two officers from the wharf to the street. It was immediately seen that Shea's store, the eastern one of the block, was on fire. Officer Dawe broke in the door and sent his companion to give the alarm. The watchman had meanwhile suggested that it would be better to leave the door alone till the firemen came. The officer sent to give the alarm must have bungled in his work, for the first intimation of the fire reached fireman Mulrooney who was on watch at the west-end station by some man he did not know, but who, he asserts, was not a police officer. The informant did not even know where the fire was, but said vaguely it was down on Water-street somewhere. Mr. Mulrooney had to go down himself as far as Messrs. J. & W. Stewart's, and ascertain for himself, then go back to the West End hall and alarm the other stations. Thus a good fifteen minutes was lost which might have been avoided. The three companies were on the ground in less than five minutes from the giving of the alarm, and quickly had four streams on the block, two in the rear and two in front. The fire burnt fiercely, but was finally got under control and totally subdued by half past seven o'clock. It is thought that if the door of Shea's store was not broken open until the arrival of the firemen there would not have been as much damage done, and citizens generally, on the ground this morning, stated that it is beyond the province of the police to smash open the door of a burning building until the Fire Companies arrive. The flames should be confined and kept from the draught till the water can be got to play properly on them. When Shea's door was broken open the flames shot out so fiercely that the telephone pole across to the north of the pavement, and somewhat farther east, was badly scorched. The roofs and walls of the three stores are standing all right today, but a large amount of damage is done inside. Shea's place is almost entirely gutted, and though much of the stock is saved, it is in a bad condition, and will realize but a mite of its value, if sold at auction. The roof and walls are badly charred, and the floor is strewn with the debris of small groceries, which are only fit to be shovelled over the wharf. Mr. Shea has insurance, altogether, on his premises, \$6,000, of which \$2,400 is in the Imperial (J. & W. Stewart), \$2,400 in the Union Mutual of New York (Messrs. West & Rendell), \$1,200 in the London & Provincial (Hon. M. Monroe). In Mr. Lindberg's east store—the one next to Shea's—the glass cases on the counter, containing pipes, tobacco, &c., was much smashed, and its contents was badly destroyed. A large amount of cigars, which were in boxes on the shelves, were partially injured by water. The top story of the building, in which was some reserve stock, was badly injured by the water coming through the roof, and the heat from the burning walls. In the west store, very little damage was done; the pianos and organs there were flooded with water, but the damage done to them is not yet known. Messrs. H. J. Stabb and G. T. Rendell, were over the premises this morning and examined them. Mr. Lindberg is insured, altogether, for \$11,000. He has \$6,000 in the Commercial Union (H. J. Stabb), and \$5,000 in the Phoenix (W. & G. Rendell). The origin of the fire is unknown, but, no doubt, it originated in Mr. Shea's store. Some smoke entered Mr. J. J. & L. Furlong's dry goods store—the Arcade Building—but no other damage was done to the premises. During the fire, some person present threw stones or broke in through the windows of McKay's building, three doors east of the fire, ostensibly to save the building; but as it was in no danger, it should not be allowed. This often happens at fires, and the attention of the police is called to it that irresponsible persons, however well disposed, should not be allowed to break windows indiscriminately at fires.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The trial at Laughrea of Wm. O'Brien, M.P., was concluded today. Mr. O'Brien was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was charged with violating the Crimes' Act by advising the people in proclaimed districts to join the league. Mr. O'Brien declined to make a speech in his own defence.

The London and Liverpool branches of the National League have passed resolutions expressing confidence in Parnell, and declaring that they will pay no attention to the rescript of the Pope.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—As several articles sympathising with the "poor dog" have recently appeared in some of our local papers, I wish, with your permission, Mr. Editor, to say a few words on the subject, and I have no hesitation in saying that the writers of such articles don't care if every sheep in the island was devoured by dogs, provided they would have their little crackey or bulldog barking at people, and causing more annoyance to strangers than he does pleasure to his owners. One fact is clear, however, Mr. Editor, and no one but a fool would try to deny it, sheep can never be raised in Newfoundland until the dogs have disappeared; and then what is the use of persons trying to soften this fact, when it is an indisputable one. Sheep raising would be a source of much wealth to the people of Newfoundland if it were properly encouraged; but still people will write articles to the press almost saying "my dog doesn't bite." All dogs must be done away with, and then sheep raising will prosper in Newfoundland; in the present state of things it cannot. I knew a man who lost six sheep last year and, several of his neighbors lost from three to eight each. Surely it would be impossible to expect that man or his neighbors to try their hand at sheep raising again. Either dogs or sheep must go. Yours truly, St. John's, May 12. A FARMER.

The "Mercury" and Confederation.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—The "Mercury" is very angry with the *Colonist* and its friends who presume to place before the country the reverse of the rosy picture which the "Mercury" paints in its illicit love for Confederation. Why does not the "Mercury" proclaim an intellectual divorce from "this Newfoundland of ours?" Let us look at its position. The above motto is printed on its first page every evening, implying that it is devoted entirely to the best interests of the country. It is, moreover, the organ of the government, who are supposed to speak to the people through its columns. It gets about \$4,000 per annum from the public funds for this and similar purposes. Its editor is one who has written warm and well in days past, upon the natural advantages of Newfoundland, her constitution and her people. What "a change has come o'er the spirit of his dream!" While taking a share of the taxation of the colony, the "Mercury" deliberately gives a vital stab at the interests of the people. It becomes the creature of a political party in the Dominion, notorious for bribery and corruption. It ignorantly and wilfully distorts facts and figures. It advocates the surrender of the right of self-government, the priceless possession of our people, which some nationalities can only obtain by bloodshed and penal sufferings. It presents a false statement of figures as to revenue and taxation of the Dominion, to the Newfoundland readers. It throws in its lot with the lobbyists, rings and combines of Canada. It sees no wrong in handling money obtained by political debauchery. It has no high standard of morality to inculcate on the public mind. It has no sympathy with free trade England. It is in love with the Canadian tariff, an antiquated beauty full of wrinkles and blemishes, who, being divorced from John Bull's bed and board, has taken refuge on this side of the Atlantic, and by its ancient arts and sophistries has succeeded in seducing the Dominion into spendthrift habits, absurd political heresies, and commercial follies. The worst enemy one has, is he who in guise of friendship stabs you in the back. The "Mercury," while talking of "this Newfoundland of ours," is preparing to make it somebody else's, and wants, in return for "so much monies," to divide our right to tax ourselves with the dwellers of Ontario and Manitoba. For the expenditure necessary to make a railway north, which we can make ourselves, whenever the people say the word, the "Mercury" would surrender our right to trade where we please, and tax ourselves as we please, and hand us over to the tender mercies of the Macdonald-Tupper government, the effects of whose political misdeeds will live long after their authors are dead.

When the editor of the "Mercury" left the ministry to take up the editorial pen, he was more than ever bound to teach the people by every effort in his power, not only moral truth, but political and commercial truths. Thus all great political economists acknowledge that to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest is sound commercial truth. The "Mercury" would have us buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market. It is no excuse to plead ignorance of these truths—a public teacher should be in advance of his public. It would have us, a maritime population, decide what is best for the farmers of Manitoba, and vice versa. It would have us give up our rights to govern ourselves to a people who, while possessed of all private virtues and boundless natural wealth, can tolerate the most pernicious tariff doctrines known to the nineteenth century. It would have us put the destinies of the colony into the hands of those who are opposed to commercial intercourse with the mother country. It gets \$4,000 as the government organ and an

exponent of Government views, and yet aspires to be the mouthpiece of the Canadian cabinet, who have designs upon the liberty of our people. It becomes a question for the people to ask which section of the Government does the "Mercury" represent? Those who want a \$10,000 delegation, or those who think that, as Lord Lansdowne is en route for India, the answer to his "courtous" invitation can wait till he comes again as Governor-General of Canada, or sent to Calcutta by mail? The subsidy paid to the "Mercury" and the cost of the delegation to Ottawa, would pay for the survey of several miles of railway to the north. Yours truly, X.

Ferryland and the Delegation

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—A letter appeared in the "Evening Telegram" of the 4th ulto., signed "Ferryland," in which the writer attacks the South-side on the subject of the delegation to be sent to Canada. We may have the proverbial ignorance of Kelly's pigs on the subject of Confederation, but we will have our say in the sweet by-and-by, and would suggest to "Ferryland" and his friends to appoint delegates to find out the terms given for cutting up the government bridge and destroying the Hop. Moses Monroe's ice that was cut on Deep Cove Pond, as I think he would know more about it than Confederation. Mr. Murphy's "true and substantial facts" about Mr. Goodridge paperizing the Southern Shore is mere gas to gain a little popularity for himself and vent a little private spleen against him. I can tell "Ferryland" that Mr. Goodridge will get as good a reception here from the people any time he chooses to come as Murphy & Co. and perhaps a little better. Mr. Goodridge, as the people here well know, is one of the very best suppliers in this Newfoundland of ours, and plenty of men, women and children would have starved here the last few years were it not for the liberality of Goodridge & Sons, who, I am sure, must have lost thousands of pounds in supply during that time. Let Mr. Murphy and others who think with him start supply business here for a few years and see if they, under the same circumstances, will command as much respect. Last year, especially, was a total failure of the fishery, and let "Ferryland" point out one single dealer who did not get plenty for the winter, except a Northside man or two who were educated a little too high. Let Messrs. Murphy & Co. attack the system of supply, not the man, and point out to us a way to better our condition and we will be with him to a man; we, at present, only wish we had a few more Goodridges. If there should be half a good fishery here this season I can promise the Confederates a repetition of '69 reception, with interest. Yours, etc., HAGGARD.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer "Curlew" arrived at Trepassy at 10.30 this morning, bound home.

The steamer Portia reached Trepassy on her way from Halifax and New York, this morning.

On the list of saloon passengers, per steamer Peruvian, the name of Mr. Henry Daggan was omitted by mistake.

Mails for Dominion of Canada and United States will be despatched by the "Gretlands," closing at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

The members of the Home Industries Society are requested to meet in the committee room of the Mechanics' Hall at eight p.m. tomorrow.

Sneak thieves are hanging round some of the city churches for some time past. A poor woman, whilst at her devotions this morning in one of the churches, had five dollars taken from her pocket.

A telegram received in town today, states that flour has gone up all round in Canada and the United States, to from 30 to 50 cents per barrel. This is owing to the fact that the winter wheat crop of the West has been, to a large extent, a failure, owing to the frost.

Mr. Walsh delivers his third lecture in the Star of the Sea Hall to-morrow night—subject: "Trials and triumphs of the National League." His first lectures were so well received that no doubt he will have a bumper house to-morrow night. The lecture will be a treat both for ladies and gentlemen.

DEATHS.

GREEN—Suddenly, at 10.30 last night, of heart disease, Mr. James H. Green, aged 67 years; leaving a wife and large family to mourn their sad loss. Deceased was for the past 16 years store-keeper in the employ of Edwin Duder, Esq. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, No. 87, Long's Hill. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. [Toronto papers please copy.]

BRITT—Yesterday evening, May 13th, after a long and painful illness, Catherine Britt, aged 68 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, No. 37, Flower Hill—R.I.P.

DOWNES—This morning, Charles Downes, a native of London, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral on Thursday, at 11 a.m., from his late residence, 43 William-street, Monkstown Road. Friends will please attend without further notice.

thus be relieved from the rates under these acts. It is proposed; however, to continue the rates, and the government will thus be enabled to raise about \$80,000 instead of this \$69,000 without any increase in the sewerage rates. The second method by which the government expect to raise a sum of about one hundred thousand dollars is by calling in the Water Company debentures which are now held at five and a half and in some instances six per cent. and raising the whole amount at four per cent. It will be remembered that these debentures have expired and the government has the power to issue them as proposed. By these two methods a sum of nearly one hundred and eighty thousand dollars will be at the disposal of the board for municipal purposes without any additional taxation on taxpayers. The sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars mentioned in the act it is presumed will cover preliminary expenditure and over expenditure and expenditures incurred during the first year that the board shall hold office. This arises from the reason that the present grant is not sufficient to meet the debt of fifty-five thousand dollars which lies upon the town and to provide for an expenditure which must amount to one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. These are the main features of the bill. A minor detail is that provision is made for the management by the board of the local affairs of the Southside. But as no provision is made for the furnishing of a water supply or of sewerage for the Southside property, no assessments will be made except for the purpose of widening the streets according to the provisions of the rebuilding act. Our desire, in introducing this measure, is to protect the interests, so far as it is possible, of all parties affected by it. I do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty in making the details of the measure acceptable to the parties most interested. We shall be glad to accept any suggestion of improvement that hon. gentlemen may find themselves in a position to offer.

Mr. SCOTT—I have no objection to this bill passing its second reading, inasmuch as it is similar in principle to the bills presented to this house last year, the year before and also in 1883, and on each occasion they were referred to a select committee. The citizens of St. John's, themselves, framed a bill of similar import to this but different widely from it in matters of detail, therefore I have no course but to assent to the principle of the bill and reserve my objections to its details until we get in committee. It is perhaps fair that the government which stands in the position of a rate-payer itself should have some representation on the board, but I can never consent to permitting one man to cast six votes. I am informed that this principle is taken from that of an English statute, but I think that no precedent can be found of its adoption on this side of the Atlantic. No such principle is recognised for instance in Montreal or Halifax. I have yet to learn that the small property holders of St. John's, men who by industry and honourable dealing have acquired a stake in the country, should be dreaded by the mercantile class as if they were socialists. Surely their vote would be as honestly and as intelligently and as patriotically as that of any member of the mercantile body. I am sorry to see an attempt made to raise up class distinctions founded on the basis of wealth rather than of intelligence. The introduction of such a principle into our legislation is an insult to the men who are the backbone and the bone and sinew of the country. I shall offer no further objection to the bill at its present stage, but when we get into committee I shall have to offer the most strenuous opposition to many of the details of the bill.

The bill was then read a second time. Ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on tomorrow.

Second reading of the pilot bill.

Mr. ROLLS—In moving the second reading of this bill I may explain that it has been introduced in response to numerous petitions from the district of Fogo asking for a licensed pilot for the port of Fogo. Petitions have been presented from time to time signed by the merchants and all the leading inhabitants of Fogo asking that a skilled person be appointed pilot for that harbor, but as the existing pilot acts made no provision for such an appointment, the government were unable to accede to these petitions. Owing to the great difficulty there is in entering Fogo and the large number of foreign going vessels that frequent that port there is an absolute necessity for a regular pilot being appointed. A competent person at present acts as pilot, but captains knowing that there is no regular pilot are frequently induced to take the first fishermen who boards their vessel and in many cases these fishermen are not fit for the duties they undertake.

THE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS—I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion for the second reading of the bill. On former occasions I have presented petitions from Fogo asking for the appointment of Mr. Payne, who now acts as pilot for that port, as a regular pilot, but owing to the present state of the pilot acts that appointment could not be made. I think it is absolutely necessary that a competent pilot should be appointed for this port, the entrance to which is so extremely difficult and dangerous.

(to be continued.)